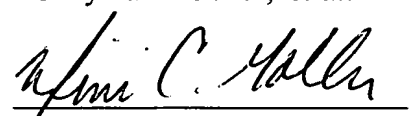
CONCLUSION

Applicants respectfully submit that the above-described amendments add no new matter and request their entry into the record.

Respectfully submitted,
Ronny van't Oever, *et al.*



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VERSION WITH MARKING TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

1. (Amended) A three-dimensional optical method for determining the volume, V, and hemoglobin content, HC, of individual red blood cells, said method comprising the steps of;

a) treating an anti-coagulated whole blood sample with a reagent solution, said solution comprising a sphering agent and a neutrally buffered isotonic saline solution;

b) passing red blood cells of said sample in single file [a red blood cell isolated from said sample] through a light beam directed along an optical path at a selected wave length;

c) measuring the resultant magnitude of a first forward angle light scatter signal, a second intermediate angle light scatter signal, and a third side-angle light scatter signal from each cell;

d) projecting a three-dimensional coordinate of said light scatter signals from each cell onto a precalibrated three dimensional surface containing grid lines of V and HC;

e) determining the values of V and HC by the location of each projected intercept onto said three dimensional grid surface.

12. (Amended) A three-dimensional optical method for determining the volume, V, and hemoglobin content, HC, of individual red blood cells, said method comprising the steps of;

a) treating an anti-coagulated whole blood sample with a reagent solution, said solution comprising a sphering agent and a neutrally buffered isotonic saline solution,;

b) passing red blood cells of said sample in single file [a red blood cell isolated from said sample] through a light beam directed along an optical path at a selected wavelength;

c) measuring the resultant magnitude of one forward angle light scatter signal, one light loss signal, and a third side-angle light scatter signal from each cell;

d) projecting a three-dimensional coordinate of said light scatter signals from each cell onto a pre-calibrated three dimensional surface containing grid lines of V and HC;

e) determining the values of V and HC by the location of each projected intercept onto said three dimensional grid surface.